

Western Carolinian.

It is even wiser to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.
The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY MAY 7, 1832.

[VOL. XII. NO. 69.]

FROM THE HALIFAX ADVOCATE.

JACKSON MEETING'S.

Pursuant to long public notice, the great Jackson Meeting was organized on Monday, for the purpose, mainly, of discussing the propriety of sending a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention. In consequence of the animated, and, in some respects, angry controversy which has been for sometime carried on in the columns of the Advocate, in relation to this subject, much excitement was produced, and we had quite a general turn out of the citizens of the county. The meeting was accordingly organized at the Court House, by placing Col. Wood J. Hamblin in the Chair, assisted by Hon. J. J. Daniel, Col. Willis Johnston and John Young, Esq. Vice Presidents, and E. B. Smith and John A. Bindford Esqrs. were designated as the Secretaries. After a long and heated debate, in which the merits of the Baltimore Convention and Mr. Van Buren were freely canvassed a personal fracas arose between several members of the meeting which, as might be supposed, for the time being, was discontinued, in other words a pretty general row was produced. Sufficient harmony, however, was afterwards restored to adjourn the meeting until the next day. On the following day, it being apparent that the previous meeting was formed of rather discordant materials, the Anti-Van Buren party separated themselves and called a meeting at the Academy, the proceedings of which will be found below. The Baltimore Convention party, and the Van Buren men continued their sitting as the remnant of the adjourned meeting, and a detailed account of their proceedings will also be seen in this days paper. At the Anti-Van Buren meeting there were about 136 individuals, and we understand the number of the other meeting could not have exceeded 25. This is as we expected, and as we have predicted. We hail it as a great triumph of the friends of Free Trade and State Rights in the county of Halifax. To other patriotic counties in the State we would say "go and do likewise." Philip P. Barbour can be elected, if the people will it.

JACKSON ANTI-VAN BUREN MEETING.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, being the second day of the Superior Court for Halifax county, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of said county assembled at the Academy, in the town of Halifax; the meeting was organized by calling WILLIS ALSTON, Esquire to the Chair, and by appointing Capt. Henry Garrett and Maj. Rice B. Pierce, Secretaries. The Chairman delivered a short but appropriate address, exhorting unanimity and firmness, after which an interesting debate, explanatory, of the objects of the meeting, took place in which E. H. Eure Esq., Doct. M. Read, M. L. Wiggins Esq., Doct. C. Whitaker, Col. Thos. Nicholson, Col. J. Matthews, L. H. B. Whitaker Esq., and others took part. The following Preamble and Resolutions were then introduced; and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it is, at all times, right and proper for the people to assemble together, and censure or approve the conduct of those who administer the affairs of Government, and to consult for the general good.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we regard the administration of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, as strictly republican, it being in perfect union with those noble and patriotic principles which actuated Jefferson and Madison, and that it recommends him to the American People for re-election, as President of these United States.

Be it Resolved, That we disapprove of the Baltimore Convention, to be held in May next, upon the ground that it is instituted by the partisans of Mr. Van Buren, and composed chiefly of his adherents, for his special support.

Be it Resolved, That we cannot support Martin Van Buren for Vice President, because he voted for objects promotive of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and because he is the effective author of the tariff of 1828.

Be it Resolved, That this meeting approve of the meeting held by the citizens of this town, on Saturday, the 31st ult., and that we adopt as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, the following Resolutions approved by the meeting.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of this State to convene a STATE CONVENTION in the city of Raleigh on Monday the 18th of June next for the purpose of appointing Electors favorable to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and some individual for the Vice Presidency who is an advocate for Free Trade and opposed to the usurpations of the General Government."

"Resolved, That PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR of Virginia be recommended to the people of this State as a fit person to be voted for as Vice President of the United States, at the approaching election. If however from a development of public opinion, it shall clearly appear that P. P. Barbour cannot obtain such a support as to ensure his being one of the highest candidates; in that event the Electors shall be at liberty to vote for that individual among the candidates who in

their opinion approaches nearest those great political principles which North Carolina has ever held dear."

Be it Resolved, That a corresponding committee be appointed, to correspond with the people of this State, and recommend to them the necessity of a state meeting to counteract the party movement making all over the United States, for party purposes.

Be it Resolved, That the corresponding committee of the meeting of the citizens of this town, above alluded to, be considered as a part of the corresponding committee of this meeting; that both constitute a general corresponding committee for this county; and that it report to the meeting to be held on Monday of our next County Court.

Be it Resolved, That at the time of the reporting of this general corresponding committee, we will proceed to appoint three delegates to represent this county, in the CONVENTION to be held in June, at Raleigh.

Be it Resolved, That all the counties in this State be requested to send Delegates to the said State Convention.

Be it Resolved, That we use every constitutional means to insure the re-election of Gen. Jackson for President, and such person for Vice President as may be nominated by the said State Convention.

On motion, Resolved, that this meeting approve of the meeting recently held at Peyton P. Hervey's.

On motion, the following persons were appointed as the general Corresponding Committee: J. Smith, A. Arrington, D. Eelbeck, H. Wyatt, T. Bustin, D. Barrow, A. McClelland, J. Fulgum, C. Gee, J. Anthony, W. Thorne, J. H. Parker, B. Browning, J. W. Simmons, H. S. Haynes, R. Whitaker, Jr. B. Lewis, B. Aven, M. Ferrall, W. Day, T. H. Jones, W. Wooten, J. Purnell, J. Robinson, H. Holt, H. Gary, J. Pittman, W. P. Walker, S. Lewis, M. Read, E. Crowell, N. Hammell, S. Smith, T. Squiggins, I. N. Faulcon, H. Doggett, J. Lane, W. Branch, W. Brickle, Jr. L. Morgan, I. Matthews, B. Edmunds, W. Doggett, W. R. Smith, J. Yellowley, N. Sherrin, J. W. Whitehead, J. H. Harwell, J. W. Batchelor, G. W. Gary, T. Allen, T. Gary, M. H. Pettway, W. Brickle, W. Whitefield, W. H. Anthony, C. Whitaker, H. Aaron, Sen. W. Hawkins, R. J. Hawkins, H. Purnell, A. Litchford, M. Pierce, W. Harris, T. W. Lassiter, W. King, A. Webb, J. L. Simmons, W. J. Hill, G. Mabry, L. H. B. Whitaker, A. Crowell, J. Summerville, R. C. Bond, J. O. Sherin, B. Hunter, P. Drake, A. Wombie, Rt. Aaron, N. Pierce, B. Kimbell, A. Holt, A. Sledge, K. Dicken, T. Mason, Jas. Simmons, T. M. Crowell, J. Lee, Jr. J. Whitehead, J. Crowell, J. D. Perkins, A. B. Whitaker, T. Nicholson, J. Parker, J. Pope, E. Pope, J. Carter, M. L. Wiggins, N. L. B. Stith, W. Whitehead, W. Webb, H. King, R. Aaron, H. Applewhite, R. M. Sherrin, A. Moore, J. Jones, Sen. T. Ously, J. Nicholson, T. C. Willis, R. Smith, M. T. Penton, T. H. Carson, W. Brinkley, F. H. Eure, P. Campbell, W. R. Randolph, W. H. Pope, B. J. Spruill, C. M. Olark, B. Campbell, T. Bustin, E. Pierce, E. B. Freeman, W. Alston, H. Garrett, R. B. Pierce, G. E. Spruill, E. Morecock, P. Tillery, J. H. Fenner, W. Johnston, W. L. Long, C. Shield, S. H. Gee, J. B. Tate.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretaries be published in the Roanoke Advocate, and that the Editors of all the papers in this State and other States be requested to insert the same.

On motion, Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

WILLIS ALSTON, Ch'm.
H. GARRETT, Sec'y.
R. B. PIERCE

In conformity with a publication in the Roanoke Advocate, a meeting of the Citizens of Halifax county took place at the Court House, on Monday the 23d April (being the first day of the Superior Court) when Col. WOOD J. HAMBLIN was appointed President, Hon. Joseph J. Daniel, Col. Willis Johnston and John Young, Esquire, Vice Presidents, and Elisha B. Smith and John A. Bindford, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained, it was adjourned until the next day.

At the adjourned meeting Col. JESSE A. DAWSON presided as President, John Young, Esq. Vice President and Elisha B. Smith as Secretary.

A committee of ten were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting; whereupon, after retiring, they made the following report:

The Committee appointed to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting have discharged their duty, and offer the following report:

Whereas the approaching election for President and Vice President of these United States is now at hand; and as a portion of the citizens of the same, it devolves on us to exercise this important privilege in such a manner, as shall contribute to

the selection of such a one, as from his purity, patriotism and capacity, shall ensure an able and faithful administration of the government—To effect an object so greatly to be desired, it cannot be denied, that it is incumbent upon the sovereign people to embrace all opportune occasions, not only to act but express freely their sovereign will on the expediency of so important a selection.

Of the distinguished individuals, then, who are now before them, this meeting has no hesitation in declaring its decided preference for Andrew Jackson, as president over all other contending candidates. They do not deem it necessary, however, at this time, to state the various reasons that exist for such a choice; they are of too great notoriety, not to have reached the ears of the humblest cottager. Nor do they feel disposed to deliver an eulogium on the many virtues and qualities which adorn the character of this individual, and render him pre-eminently qualified over his competitors. Suffice it to say that he is the soldier, who triumphantly conducted our armies through the war of 1812, who subdued the savage ferocity of the Indian Tomahawk and scalping-knife, and released thousands of our Brethren from the ferocious murders of those red butchers of the wilderness. It was he, who taught the proud Britain, though sustained by Wellington's best invincibles [for a while the terror of all Europe] that his country's soil was sacred to freedom & no invading foe was to pollute it with unhallowed tread, without paying the price in blood. Achievements indeed that entitle him eminently to the gratitude of a grateful people. But the claims of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of these United States, are not, at this time, to be predicated alone upon deeds of valor. As a civilian and statesman, near four years experience has taught us to believe, that he will not suffer by a comparison with any of his predecessors. Never has the administration of this government during the same time, at home or abroad, been characterized by more successful negotiations, nor by a more economical disbursement of the public funds. At no period of our political history, have the lives and fortunes of our fellow citizens received greater security from the constituted authorities of the General Government—blessed with peace, happiness and plenty, they have been permitted to pursue "the even tenor of their ways" unmolested by foreign enemies or domestic discord—while we have enjoyed the most exalted standing among the nations of the earth. Believing as we do, that the principles of Andrew Jackson are unaltered; that he is the same inflexible patriot and statesman, that he has heretofore been, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to effect and secure his re-election to the Presidency of these United States.

Resolved, therefore That Delegates be appointed to represent the citizens of this county, at a meeting of Delegates from the other counties belonging to the District, to be held at Henry Sim's on the second Saturday in June next, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person, as an Elector to vote for President and Vice President.

Resolved, as the means to produce harmony among the friends of Andrew Jackson, and to insure their final triumph, that we approve of the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the third Monday in May next, to determine on some fit and suitable candidate to be run as Vice President.

Resolved, therefore, That we deem it expedient to accept the proposition made by a meeting of our political brethren, held at Nashville, in this State, to send Delegates to Henry Sim's, on the last Saturday in this month, to unite with theirs, and such others as may be sent from other counties of the district; to appoint some proper person to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of our lamented friend Gen. Wm. Williams, to represent the District in the aforesaid Convention.

Resolved, As we are opposed to every article of the protective-tariff-system; that we would greatly prefer an individual to be run as Vice President whose principles are in union with our own; and that we will, under no circumstances support any candidate who is opposed to a reasonable modification of the same; but would deem it most inexpedient and unwise to hazard the greatest benefits to avoid a lesser evil.

Resolved, That these are subjects that should be taken into consideration, in selecting a candidate for the Vice Presidency of these States.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the course of the United States Senate, in rejecting the nomination, by the President, of Martin Van Buren, as Minister to Great Britain; that the reasons assigned for the act, have been most satisfactorily refuted, not only by the friends to the Administration, but by Andrew Jackson himself, in his able and magnanimous reply to a communication from the republican members of the Legislature of New York, in vindication of his own conduct on that subject.

Resolved, That this meeting most cordially approve of the conduct of the Honorable Willie P. Mangum and the Honorable Bedford Brown [Senators of this

State] in their support of the President, relative to the nomination of Martin Van Buren, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United S. to the Court of Great Britain.

On motion, Resolved, That Thomas Cox, Willie Higgs, Wood J. Hamblin, W. M. West, T. Burges, M. A. Wilcox and Moses Smith be appointed to meet at Sim's, on the second Saturday of June, for the purpose of acting in concert with the Delegates from the other counties of this Electoral District, in selecting an Elector of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That Thos. Burges, J. A. Bynum, E. B. Smith, T. R. Neville, W. W. Daniel, John Alston, Mark Allen and Dempsey Pittman be appointed to meet at Sim's on the last Saturday of this month, to aid in the selection of a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, in place of our lamented fellow citizen, Gen. Williams, of Warren.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Roanoke Advocate, Raleigh Star and the Constitutional.

JESSE A. DAWSON, Pres'dt.
E. B. Smith, Sec.

A public meeting of the friends of the present administration was held at the C. House in Lonsburg on Tuesday evening (12th inst.) of the Superior Court—whereupon the meeting was called to order by the appointment of WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS as Chairman and Archibald H. Davis as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained in an appropriate manner by the chair; Thomas G. Stone offered the following preamble and resolutions which being considered and the blanks filled were unanimously adopted.

Being assembled as a portion of the freemen of Franklin County, for the purpose of co-operating with our fellow-citizens in the election of a suitable person as Elector for this district—we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our opinions upon some of the political questions, which at present agitate the country. In doing so, we seek not to offend others, who may differ from us in opinion and who are equally entitled with ourselves to their enjoyments, but from whom we ask the same fearless and independent expressions of sentiment as we give to ours. We claim to be open and decided supporters of ANDREW JACKSON, from our conviction in the correctness of the principles, which have governed him in his past administration of the government, and our confidence in the policy, which we anticipate for the future.—We approve of his course upon the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government and of his supposed willingness to submit to the people through their representatives, elected with a view to the subject, the question of the re-chartering of the United States Bank.—We approve of his efforts to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi, as a measure alike beneficial to them, and calculated to prevent that collision, which now threatens to disturb the peace of the country, and uproot the foundations of the government. We approve of what is believed to be his wishes on the subject of the Tariff—that its provisions shall be discussed in a temper of mutual forbearance and arranged in a spirit of mutual accommodation.—We approve of his management of our foreign relations, both in the choice of his ministers, and the success which has attended his negotiations, asking nothing but what is clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong—that he has fully sustained the character of the nation abroad and advanced its interests at home and that we view the denunciations against him in having forfeited the honor and tarnished the high character of the country, as illiberal, unfounded, and the mad effusions of disappointed political aspirants—and that we condemn as the result of the same unwholesome ambition, the combination of political rivals, by which was effected the rejection of Martin Van Buren as minister to England.

Resolved, Therefore that this meeting continue to repose the fullest confidence in the republican principles, the stern integrity, and well tried patriotism of Andrew Jackson, and that we will use all honorable means in our power to ensure his re-election as President of the U. States.

Resolved, That Peyton R. Tunstall, Solomon Williams, Thomas G. Stone, Smith Patterson and William Gatewood be appointed to unite with such persons as have been or may be appointed by our fellow citizens of Nash, Warren and Halifax, to meet at Henry Sim's on the second Saturday of June next for the election of an elector for the district.

Resolved further, That we approve of the State Meeting held in the City of Raleigh during the past winter, recommending to the several Electoral Districts the nomination of their own Electors and also of their appointment of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention for the selection of a Jackson Candidate as Vice-President.

Resolved, Therefore that Henry G. Williams, Archibald H. Davis, Samuel R. Haywood, Green Ross, and Thomas G. Stone be appointed to meet and confer

with such persons as may be appointed by the other Counties for that purpose at the house of Henry Sim's on the last Saturday in this month, as proposed by a public meeting held in Nashville—and that they select a suitable person to attend said Convention in place of our much lamented fellow-citizen Gen. William Williams, deceased.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Hon. B. Brown and Willie P. Mangum, for their having supported and advised the confirmation of the appointment of M. Van Buren as Minister to England.

Resolved, that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Constitutional, Star, Warrenton Reporter and Halifax Advocate, be requested to publish the same.

Wm. P. WILLIAMS, Ch'm.
ARCHIBALD H. DAVIS, Sec'y.

FROM THE STAR.

The alarming symptoms of discontent daily increasing in all the Southern States indicate, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that the final struggle between justice and corrupt interest is fast approaching. The crisis is almost at hand. The danger is so imminent, that it behooves every man who feels that he was not born to be a slave, to determine now on what side he will array himself in the contest.

The freedom of the entire South, with the mutual rights intended to be perpetuated by our constitution, will be lost or permanently established in that struggle.

We have seen from the debates of this session in Congress, that our reliance upon the justice of that has been misplaced and abused. No hope remains except what may be found in the patriotism and union of the oppressed.

Our patient suffering has already reached the point beyond which it degenerates into cowardice. Our forbearance has already furnished strong arguments against any concessions to our remonstrances; for we are insultingly told, if the grievances resulting from the tariff were in fact so oppressive upon us as we assert, "that the high spirit of the South would long since have applied a remedy." It is even said that for the sake of the protection we enjoy from the union of these States, we will submit to be taxed for the benefit of the North and East; and it has been more than once hinted in a high quarter, that our connexion with the free States affords us the only security we can have against the dangers of a slave population. Hence it is confidently inferred, that the South, rather than forego these advantages, must ultimately prefer to acquiesce in the unequal, unjust and unconstitutional exactions of the Tariff.

These reasons are not alleged openly—in Congress and in the public prints—yet they have the chief influence in sustaining "the bill of abominations."

The South looked with intense interest to the present session of Congress, under the general belief that some conciliatory measure would be adopted. All of us expected at least some modification that would mitigate her distress. But our hope has been deferred. For the resolutions of Mr. Clay, though professed to be founded on the spirit of concession, are calculated only to rivet our chains. The Southampton affair, too, has fortified one of the grounds which induced the North and East to speculate on the supposed inability of the South to protect herself. Therefore, unless the tariff party can be convinced that the slave holding States do not, and will not need the protection of the North to defend them from intestine commotions—I say, that unless such a conviction can be produced, that party will never believe that the South will venture upon any other than a wordy resistance to the tariff.

It is most erroneously assumed that our union with the free States is the mainstay of our domestic tranquility. It most absurdly credited, that without the protection of those States, we cannot control a certain portion of our property.

This opinion was countenanced in the discussion of the Missouri question; and it has since become more plausible in consequence of the S. H. affair.

In conversations relative to the situation of the South, I hear it frequently declared by Northern men that "our hands are tied by these circumstances;" "that the dread of servile insurrections must crush our opposition to the tariff."

So long as we are thus imagined to be dependent on the free states for the safety of our homes and firesides, just so long may we expect that the tariff party will turn a deaf ear to our remonstrances.

It is true, that this belief has not been announced in our national debates; but its operation, though silent, has been sure and has had a most important influence in building up the American System; and unless the South, relying upon her own sufficient energies, shall, by a concentrated and mighty effort, now burst the chains by which she is fettered, that system will fasten on her a curse heavier than colonial bondage, and one that will descend to our children's children.

In strength of attachment to this union I yield to none. But if the effect of it is

make us hewers of wood and drawers of water for our northern brethren, then is it time to begin "to calculate the value of the Union." That Union was not designed to oppress one section of our country for the exaltation of another. It is a mutual contract, entered into for mutual benefit, and should be considered so long only as it holds sacred the reserved rights of the individual States.

We have asked redress in what is termed a constitutional mode—we have resorted to remonstrances have been ridiculed—we have borne our grievances in the dejected hope that justice, though reluctantly, would at last be yielded to us—and now, when driven to the extremity of endurance, we are told, there shall be no alleviation of our distress.

Will the South consent to be immolated to the cupidity of Mr. Clay and his American System? Where is the American spirit that sustained our fathers triumphantly thro' the Revolution? Has that spirit degenerated in the bosoms of our sons? Shall we give millions for tribute, and not one cent for defence?

These are questions demanding the most

consideration of the Southern people. The statements of our representatives as to the sufferings of their constituents, are viewed by the friends of the tariff as having no foundation in truth. The speech of our Senators are believed to be highly colored pictures, only calculated for political effect. It is within the power of the people alone to undeceive the representatives of the American System on this point. As one of the people, I call for the direct expression of our will. Let us, then, forthwith hold meetings in every Congressional district of the South. Let us represent to Congress, before the close of the present session, the result of our deliberations on the subject; and the calculations which now jeopardize the union may possibly be obviated.

The true friends of the Union will feel the necessity of this course; for if this session of Congress be permitted to pass without some material modification of the tariff, a tremendous explosion must occur; one which will involve in its consequences the ruin of the States. This is no idle prophecy. It is but the necessary result of the American System; and unless some precautionary measure be now adopted, that result will come just so certain as the effect is produced by the cause.

To prevent the catastrophe, not a day, not an hour must be lost; for, I repeat, that unless the burdens imposed upon the South shall be removed at this session of Congress, the storm which is lowering over the destinies of the Union, must inevitably burst.

The Editors of newspapers are friends of the Union. I invoke their aid. Let them urge upon the people the propriety of the plan suggested. Their patriotic labors, related now, may save their country from the horrors of a civil war.

Let the people of the South, as one man lay before Congress their true feelings in respect to the tariff. Let them, by an undivided front, evince to Congress their unanimity of sentiment on this subject. By this means, and this alone, is furnished our last hope for the preservation of the Union.

C. D.

From the Hillsboro' Recorder.

MR. EDITOR:

I design, with your permission, to call the attention of my fellow citizens, through the medium of your columns, to the consideration of some circumstances connected with our depressed condition, which seem to me to have escaped general observation in our state, an intention to which is doubtless the cause of that apathy which pervades our whole population regarding those great constitutional questions that are agitating our common country so violently and so fearfully.

As we must be involved, however passively or reluctantly, in the consequences arising from this portentous state of affairs, it is the part of wisdom, of patriotism, of self respect, to assume the station of right which belongs to us, and let our voice be heard amidst the conflicting elements. Perhaps it may be for good; and let the issue be what it may, self reproach will not be added to our other calamities.

As I address plain men—the farmers and mechanics of our country—I will speak plainly. I will enter into no elaborate argument, for argument has been used till it is exhausted. I will endeavor to stir up no angry feelings, for reason needs not the aid of passion; but will make statements simple and documentary, and deduce from them such evident inferences as must secure the assent of every unbiased mind. The documents I shall refer to, are within the reach of every eye, but being dry and uninteresting to the superficial reader, they are often overlooked, and the lessons that might be drawn from them wholly lost. To select from these documents such items as possess peculiar interest for us, and to show how and in what degree we are affected by them, will be my object in a few numbers, which I propose writing without much method or connexion.

From a statement presented to Congress last year by the secretary of the Trans-

State of the South, I hear it frequently declared by Northern men that "our hands are tied by these circumstances;" "that the dread of servile insurrections must crush our opposition to the tariff."

So long as we are thus imagined to be dependent on the free states for the safety of our homes and firesides, just so long may we expect that the tariff party will turn a deaf ear to our remonstrances.

It is true, that this belief has not been announced in our national debates; but its operation, though silent, has been sure and has had a most important influence in building up the American System; and unless the South, relying upon her own sufficient energies, shall, by a concentrated and mighty effort, now burst the chains by which she is fettered, that system will fasten on her a curse heavier than colonial bondage, and one that will descend to our children's children.

In strength of attachment to this union I yield to none. But if the effect of it is

ry, it appears that the government, during the forty years preceding, has disbursed to the several states for the purposes of internal improvement, for paying the national debt and for pensions, the sum of \$22,000,000 dollars (excluding fractions)—and that of that sum, North Carolina received 1,400,000 dollars. Before proceeding to remark on these items, let me premise that my object here is not to complain of the general Government, (for one of the aims of the national debt, was to be paid where it was due,) but simply to show where our money is gone to, and to satisfy the curiosity of those who wonder that we are getting poorer every day in spite of our redoubled industry and economy. How much then of this immense sum of \$22,000,000 dollars came out of our pockets? Why, to estimate it at the lowest proportion, that is according to population, North Carolina paid of this sum 13,000,000 dollars. As she received as stated above less than a million and a half, it follows that for these items alone we are out of pocket eleven and a half millions of dollars. Though this sum is so large, and the balance to us is so disastrous, we must keep in mind that the items here referred to are but a portion of disbursements of the government, and that of the other items we have received a less proportionate share than of those here designated. This will appear evident from a simple enumeration of the other items of expenditure. 1st, the army has consumed no small amount; 2d, the navy; 3d, the army of the president and other officers of government; 4th, foreign ministers; 5th, the Indians, &c. &c. Of those our share has been significantly indeed; but to obviate all evil we will suppose we have received from these items in the same proportion as from the others. Let us now extend the account, and face the balance that is against us, fearful as it may be.

The whole disbursements of the United States during the above period of forty years, have been in round numbers about \$900,000,000. According to our former mode of calculation, North Carolina has paid of this sum about \$62,000,000 and received in return \$6,000,000; leaving us out of pocket 56,000,000 of dollars. However much we have been accustomed to shut our eyes to these things, and to turn a deaf ear to those who have patriotically endeavored to rouse us from our torpor, our minds cannot withstand the conviction which these plain figures must produce. No argument is here used which may or may not be sound; common addition and multiplication (those best of reasoners,) exhibit results which cannot be refuted; and one of the causes which has retarded our progress must now be as apparent as is unfortunately the fact itself, that we are poor, miserably poor.

Compare our condition now, with what would have been had these forty-six millions, or at least the greater portion of it, been returned to us. A Rail road from the Atlantic to the painted Rock on the Tennessee line, with branches in every possible direction, would not have exhausted the sixth part of our surplus funds. We should have been bewildered (as those who have got our money, the Northern and Eastern capitalists, now are,) how to dispose of our money, instead of being distressed how to get enough to keep out of jail; and who will undertake to say which is the most disagreeable dilemma?

And Mr. Editor, if this long continued depletion has succeeded in reducing a prosperous and wealthy community to a condition I need not describe, for we all realize it, how are we in this state of feebleness and poverty to withstand the daily recurring draughts that are made on our exhausted strength? It is common for us to say "times must soon get better for they cannot get worse;"—but how idle this consolation is, must be evident to those who will take the trouble to think, from the fact that the causes of decay which I have alluded to are yet existing in all their withering influence, besides the superaddition of other causes of our decline, yet more insidious and unequal. But I trespass on your good nature, and must reserve my boding speculations till the patience of yourself and your readers is a little recruited.

PUBLIS.

THE TARIFF.—PLANS OF CONCLINATION.

Every discreet politician seems to admit the dangerous situation in which we are placed. South Carolina is ready for action. The State Rights Party have organized themselves. They proclaim their determination to *withstand to resist*.—And if we are to believe an intelligent Correspondent, who writes from Waterborough, for the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, even the Union Party are changing their tone. He avows that he cherishes the principles of the Union Party, is proud to be attached to it, and denounces nullification—but he declares, that when the late Convention at Charleston avowed their intention to "resist," they "mounted to resist," and a large majority of the people approve and are ready to support them. "The Union Party (says he) have done all they can, and I presume all they will attempt to do, to arrest what they have deemed the rashness of their opponents—and if the present Congress do not modify the Tariff to a system of revenue, the day is not far distant when there will be not one party; who, in the spirit of their Fathers, with about the same odds against them, can with equal justice, appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of their intentions, and who will mutually pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," to resist the encroachments of unconstitutional power.

Such are our own impressions. Things have now got to such a pass, that unless

the North meets the South and South Western States upon liberal principles, the two parties in South Carolina will move together in resisting the tariff—and who shall say "Thus far, and no farther?"—Rely upon it, that the South will never tamely acquiesce in the system of raising money by the present unequal and inequitable tariff—and then expending it in unconstitutional projects, and enlarging the powers of the government.

We are willing to meet the friends of the Tariff upon liberal principles—but the protective system must be curtailed; the duties upon the most important articles should be reduced to about 20 or 25 per cent. immediately—and then what with a further and gradual reduction of those duties, along with the reduced duties on the non-protected articles and reduced prices of the public lands, the revenue should be cut down as soon as possible, to the necessary wants of the government.—This precaution is all-important to the preservation of our political system. Let our permanent system be to raise a revenue of 20 millions, when we only want 14 or 15; to lay such duties, as with the avails of the public lands, shall constantly leave a surplus of 5 or 6 millions, to be squandered among the States, or to be employed in appropriations, which are not recognized by the Constitution, and we shall soon see the very form of our government changed. Instead of being limited, it will become indefinite. Instead of being a federal constitution for specified purposes, it may become a sweeping and splendid consolidation.

Richmond Enquirer.

A sentinel, who was once stationed outside of the door of a jail, to guard a prisoner who was within, by way of comfort to the latter, addressed him thus—"The difference between our situations is not very considerable: the only difference appears to me to be, that you are on one side of the door, and I on the other."

The same difference precisely exists between the manufacturer and the consumer of his fabrics. The one stands on one side of a monopoly, and the other stands on the other side. What is protection to one, is the plunder of the other; and yet the former has actually persuaded the latter that they are both equally protected. In other words, the manufacturers have proved to the consumers that there is no difference on which side of the prison-door a man stands.

What is called *equal protection*, in the language of the monopolists, is the right of one man to pocket the money of ten, without an equivalent. If the term be intended to convey the idea of ten men's being protected out of their rights, that one man may be protected in the enjoyment of what is not his own, the definition is correct enough. It is important that people should know what is meant by certain terms which are employed, as a species of *hocus pocus*, to get their property for nothing.

Legitimate Protection.—The only legitimate encouragement which our manufacturers ought to ask, is that which arises from the preference that they will always be sure to command when they can furnish an article as good and as cheap as a foreigner can. This they can never fail to obtain; and, when we add to this the natural protection which the industry of the country enjoys against foreign competition in the expenses of importing foreign goods, which, in proportion to their bulk, vary from 10 to 20 per centum, and even more, it ought to be considered sufficient. For, let it never be forgotten, that it is impossible, by legislation, to protect one man in a monopoly, without protecting somebody out of his rights.

Sugar from Potatoes.—Should the following experiment turn out like Bonaparte's sugar from beets, the manufacture of which was encouraged by a protecting duty, which, for every dollar it put into the pocket of the sugar-maker, took two out of the pockets of the wine-growers, who were prevented from exchanging claret for West India sugar, we shall probably have a clamor from the town of Jaffrey, praying for an increased duty on all the sugar the nation imports, in order that there may be a good sale for a thousand dollars' worth of potatoes.

"We have been informed, that, in the neighborhood of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, there are now erecting works for preparing, on a large scale, sugar and molasses from potatoes, which are worth on the spot, 17 cents per bushel. It is calculated, that, after paying for the potatoes and the expense, a net profit of twenty cents per bushel will be made. A bushel will yield 7 pounds of sugar. For further particulars, see Silliman's Journal, the last number issued, where the process for making sugar of potatoes is detailed.

FACTORY SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the Eastern Argus.

We copy below some details with regard to the management of our factories, the system of discipline there adopted, and the punishments which, in repeated instances, have been inflicted. In doing this, we would by no means be understood to convey the idea that such a state of things is universal, or that it is a necessary consequence of manufacturing establishments. We are willing to admit, as far as the present subject is concerned, that it is something incidental; and, in this view of the subject, the most favorable to the advocates of such establishments we can possibly take—looking upon these statements with all the fairness, the impartiality, and the coolness, we are capable of, where facts, so calculated to excite the feelings,

are before us—we do say, that, if such abuses can even incidentally become connected with extensive manufactures, they should be regarded with distrust and suspicion. Laying aside entirely the question of the political expediency of forcing into existence such establishments, by means of excessive protecting duties, we will look simply at the influence they can exert, and at exerting upon the moral intellectual character of those connected with them. They possess an almost unlimited control over the means of daily subsistence of a large part of those employed—a control which, it is well known, has been prostituted to sectarian and party purposes. All who are brought within the sphere of their influence, must surrender their consciences, their religious views, their political creed, into the hands of their employers, and be moulded, governed, and directed, at their will. No one must think, on religious subjects, differently from his employer, however deep-rooted and sincere his previous predilections may be: he must not vote, on pain of losing his daily bread, contrary to the arbitrary and imperious dictates of his master.—Now, we ask, can a more complete check to moral and intellectual culture be devised than such a state of ignominious dependence? When, in addition to all this, the power of the managers of these establishments, instead of being confined within salutary bounds, becomes the basest and most barbarous tyranny—when children and females are subjected to the disgrace, the indecency, and degradation, of corporal punishment—who is there, that has one spark of noble or generous feeling, that will not kindle with indignation?—What feelings of self-respect, what ambition of excellence, what desire of moral or intellectual improvement, could that female possess, who had once been publicly subjected to such an infamous outrage? What must be the effect of confining children, "of a tender age," within the walls of a factory, in a heated and poisonous atmosphere, from twelve to eighteen hours per day? Can it be any thing else than an utter prostration of mind and body? Can there be any other result than that they must grow up physically enervated and mentally degraded—a wretched compound of physical weakness and mental imbecility?

We have argued upon the supposition that such a state of things, in our American establishments, was incidental. The vice, the misery, the moral degradation, the constant scenes of heart-rending wretchedness, attendant upon the English factories, are too well known to need repetition. We have been promised, by the advocates of the manufacturing system, a better state of things in this country; and these evils, instead of being considered as the natural results of the system, have been ascribed to local causes, a crowded population, and a destitution of the means of subsistence. But it is evident local causes do not produce the tyranny, the oppression, the harsh and cruel punishments, that the extracts we have given prove to exist both in this country and in England. If such abuses are incidental—a supposition the fairest and most advantageous for their advocates—what security have we, that, in our own establishments, these abuses will not spring up with a rapid growth? Already, young as our manufactures are, has this tyrannical spirit been exhibited. Already are our workmen regarded, not as moral and intellectual beings, but merely as the means of rendering the investment of a capitalist more profitable. If such oppression is already manifesting itself in our youthful manufactures, what can we reasonably expect when they shall have become more mature? If, when popular feeling is so strong against the manufacturing system, so many evils are experienced, what are we to expect if it should become the policy of the country?

In a late number of the Telegraph, it is stated, that in 1828, just before the passage of the "bill of abominations," when the excitement on the subject of the Presidential election was at the highest, the impression prevailed, that a "would take place in the Senate, when the vote was finally taken, and that the fate of the bill would depend on the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun. Great apprehensions were excited among the Jackson men, that the bill would be thus defeated by the casting vote of a man who had been placed on their ticket for the Vice-Presidency, and the apprehension was made known to Mr. Calhoun, accompanied by a desire that he would leave the chair, and appoint a temporary substitute, as authorized by the rules, in order to evade the question. It was likewise intimated that a different course would compel the friends of Gen'l. Jackson to place some other person on their ticket for Vice President as they could not jeopardize his election, by running with him one by whom the bill had been defeated. The reply of Mr. Calhoun was, that no consideration could induce him to pursue the course recommended; that he believed the passage of the bill would be most dangerous to the peace and harmony of the country: that the adjustment of the Tariff would, in any event, after the payment of the public debt, prove a difficult question, and that the difficulty would be greatly increased by the passage of the act; the sectional excitement would be higher, and the shock necessarily caused by the discharge of the debt greater; and that under these circumstances, he felt it his duty to do all in his power to arrest so dangerous a course of events, without regard to responsibility or personal consequences; but that, in the event supposed, he would oppose no impediment to the friends of General Jackson in placing some other name on their ticket.

The editor states, the above, from his own knowledge, and pledges himself for its correctness.

The tie apprehended did not take place, and that it did not, was owing mainly, to the votes and influence of Mr. V. Buren, and Maj. Eaton, both of whom had at one time been regarded as pledged Antislavery men, but who both voted for the final passage of the bill. Shortly after it passed, we were informed that Maj. Eaton had attended regularly the meetings held by the Southern members, to concert measures of opposition to the bill, and absented himself from them only a few days before the vote was taken. Every man from his state, except himself, voted against it, and the reason assigned by him for his vote, was, that he, as the biographer and friend of Gen. Jackson, was regarded as expressing the sentiments of the General, and his opposition to the bill would put to hazard the votes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. We received this statement from unquestionable authority, and gave the foregoing account at the time.

We need scarcely ask our readers to contrast the conduct of the Vice President with that of Mr. Van Buren and Maj. Eaton.

Pendleton Messenger.

FROM THE RALPHS REGISTER. PRESBYTERIAL MEETING.

The Presbytery of Orange convened in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday the 18th inst., and continued together until the following Monday.

The business transacted, although mostly of a local nature, was yet highly important to the general interests of the Presbytery Church.

Mr. Joseph J. Gray, a graduate of Union College, who had been under the care of the Presbytery between two and three years, having completed the usual course of Literary and Theological studies, was on Saturday evening licensed to preach the Gospel.

From a free conversation on the state of religion within the bounds of the Presbytery, it appeared that the Lord had graciously visited several of the Churches with the reviving influences of his Holy Spirit.

The additions to the communion of the Church, in some places during the past year, were ascertained to have been unusually great; and the general aspect of the community in regard to the success of the Temperance Enterprise, and the subsequent increase of christian morals and undefiled religion, appeared also to be encouraging.

Messrs. McPheters, Witherspoon and Graham, Ministers, and Messrs. Ross, Atkinson and Shaw, ruling Elders, were appointed Commissioners to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to meet the ensuing month, in the city of Philadelphia.

The style of preaching during the occasion was plain and evangelical. The great truths of the Gospel were pressed on the understanding and conscience with an urgency characteristic of Apostolic zeal and fidelity.

Regarding of human applause or of human censure, the main object of those who ministered to the people, seemed to be, not to preach themselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord. Their preaching of course was not showy or rhetorical, but plain, serious and impressive—not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power.

On Sabbath, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered to about one hundred communicants. The audience was large serious and attentive; and to the children of God it was a day of much interest—to some it was the beginning of days—a day to be remembered in time and throughout Eternity.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Disclosures of the most painful nature have been made by the enquiries lately made in England as to what is called the "Factory System." This is a system of the most horrible abuse of the noble animal and intellectual nature which God has given to the human species. The English Chronicle contains an abstract of an authentic account of the number of children in a worsted manufactory, which it considers as a fair representation of the whole. In the factory in question, 478 children are employed; of whom 285 are between the ages of 9 and 12; 199 between 12 and 15; and fifty between fifteen and eighteen. They are superintended by 15 men, and are compelled to come to their daily drudgery every month in the year at six o'clock in the morning, and to remain in the factory until seven in the evening: and sometimes until eight or nine—making always fourteen and sometimes fifteen hours of toil every day, with an intermission of but half an hour for meals, rest, or recreation.

The consequences of this confinement and toil are, what might be expected. The growth of the boy is checked; the children become sickly, and their limbs weak and sometimes horribly distorted. These little slaves of the factory often fall asleep from weariness while standing at their work; and the overlooker towards the latter part of the day, frequently finds it necessary to shake them by the shoulders to keep them awake. In the state of listlessness produced by excessive fatigue they are kept in immediate contact with various kinds of dangerous machinery, with cogwheels and devils as they are called. Their fingers and hands get involved in the machinery, they are often frightfully mangled, and then they are sent to the hospital. At a meeting held at Leeds on the 5th of Feb. Dr. Smith, a surgeon of the Infirmary in that town, dwelt at much length on the baneful effects produced in those establishments, on the health and limbs of children. He said "I have seen limbs which have been beautifully formed, in a short time, from the operation of these causes, reduced to the lowest

state of deformity; and individuals who, but for these causes would have been models of beauty and manhood, doomed to remain through life deformed dwarfs. It is now about twelve years ago since my attention was first directed to this subject in consequence of seeing an unusual number of cases of deformity of the lower extremities sent from a neighboring manufacturing town; the surprise however, at this circumstance ceased, when it was ascertained that at that period the children were worked much longer hours in the factories of that town than in this. The expenditure of the Infirmary for steel machines to prop up and support bent bones from those causes, soon after this period became an item of such importance in the yearly expenses of the institution that the weekly board very properly thought it their duty to pass a resolution, taking from the surgeons the power of ordering machines costing beyond a certain sum, without first obtaining the consent of the board, and we have now frequently to compound the matter by getting the parish, from which the poor patient comes, to pay one half of the expense and the Infirmary the other."

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL. RUDISILL'S MINE. (CONTINUED.)

The before named circumstances and situation of the veins could only diminish the rapid decomposition, but not resist it entirely. The surface therefore which was gradually lowered around their outcrops, exposed them to disintegration by means of innumerable fissures in their heterogeneous masses,—the consequent loosening of their parts and removal from their site. From this cause, then, resulted the broken and scattered masses of quartz in the immediate neighborhood of the outcrops, and subsequently the dissemination of gold throughout the soil of the hill, especially the red clay, which was in its original state greenstone in conjunction with granite.

This granite is co-existence with greenstone and both of the same age. We conceive to be granitoid rocks for the following reasons:

1st. Because they are known to occur within the depth of 120 feet (Charlotte Mine) in alternate positions.

2nd. They are found in conformation as well as unconformable contact and irregular masses.

3d. All the veins pass indiscriminately through every possible variety of these rocks; and

4th. The subdivisions of these varieties assume sometimes the most subtly complicated transition from large grained granite to the most compact basaltic appearance of the formation.

To elucidate the mineralogical structure in all its connections and varieties, will give the following synopsis.

Two general varieties of rock.

1. Composed of quartz, felspar and mica, and

2. Hornblende instead of mica.

To the first division belong,

a, a uniform mixture of these ingredients, of large or small and even fine grain;

b, a mixture in a manner similar to that of the white stone of Warner, or Eurite of the French;

c, a variety with large additional crystals of felspar;

d, all the incidental varieties where one of the 3 ingredients is found to be left out.

The 2d division contains the most numerous and interesting varieties. There we see

a, a large grained kind, perfectly similar to that under a, 1st. division;

b, small grained, resembling the greenstone of the trap family;

c, intimately mixed so as to be nearly indistinct;

d, an intimate mixture of a greenish tint, with additional crystals of quartz or felspar, (porphyry);

e, with additional radiated spots of hornblende;

f, a silicious dark green rock, resembling basalt;

g, all the incidental varieties of 2d. division.

Subordinate beds of Soapstone and real dikes of the mixture under f, are very frequent occurrences within both divisions.

This granitoid formation takes its geological position between the transition graywacke of Anson county and the slate formation of Burke, all of which are based upon the central granite of the Blue Ridge and is consequently equivalent to a second granite comprehended in the primary formation of this country.

This central granite appears not to be auriferous, but the overlying slate strata consisting of alternate beds of granite, mica, slate & several varieties of hornblende slate have lately become of high importance on account of their bearing rich alluvial deposits containing gold, and may also furnish the mineralogist with abundance of specimens of sulphate of barytes, zircon, garnet, oxide of titanium, tourmaline, cyanite, epidote, pistacite, &c.

Having then endeavored to establish the geological position of the granitoid formation in which the veins of Rudisill's mine occur, we will next enter into an examination of their position, substance and auriferous capacities.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Com'ed. from the Columbia Times & Gaz.

A Scene from real life.—A planter riding along the highway, met one of his neighbours returning on foot from the public dinner given to Governor Hamilton, at Sumter, between whom the following conversation took place.

Planter.—What? is it you Hornbuckle, so soon returned from the Village? I thought you went to the public Meeting.

Hornbuckle.—Yes! Squire, so I did.—Its the first public meeting I ever laid my eyes upon and I guess it'll be about the last.

Planter.—What is the matter? Did't things go on to your mind?

Hornbuckle.—To my mind indeed! Squire, I never seed such a scandalous and ondedon doing in my born days.

Planter.—How so?

Hornbuckle.—Why the Governor got up to make 'em a speech, and I never in my life seed a more genteel looking man, nor heard better sense, yet he'd scarcely talked more than ten minutes before the folks made such a slapping of hands and beating of sticks, that he was obliged to stop. He waited till the rumpus was fairly over and then tucked a fair start. But 'twasn't no use doing nothing, for every five minutes they let loose again, a clapping, and a stamping, and a thumping with their cudgels; yelling as loud as so many injuns, and sometimes breaking out into huge horse laughs in the gentlemen very face.

Planter.—Indeed! was he interrupted in this way very often?

Hornbuckle.—Often! I guess a matter of a hundred times; though I did my best to stop some on'em.

Planter.—Aye! what did you do?

Hornbuckle.—I turned round to the folks near me, and I says to 'em desently, says I gentlemen its a sin and a burning shame to make such a hubub, says I, he's the Governor and the head man of the State, and says I if he was nary Governor he'd be a stranger among us and ought to be treated civilly, says I.

Planter.—What effect did your advice have on them?

Hornbuckle.—Why the scoffites, they laughed, at me louder than they did at the Governor and as I didn't like to fight the whole drove, I got out of the way and let them have their fun all to themselves.

Pl.—Did all the people join in the noise?

Hornbuckle.—Ah! thats the wonder! he's a little man but he must have a mighty sperrit.—Didn't seem a bit daft. Why in spite of all their hurly burley he looked to the end of his speech as smiling and purlike—yes, and jest as vigorous as when he begun.

Planter.—What made you come away so early?

Hornbuckle.—To tell you the truth, Squire, I was so heartily ashamed of my owned deestrick, and so mad with every body that I was afeard I would cause some on'em and git into a fight, so I made tracks backwards just as fast as shanks's mare could tote me.

The Value of the Union.—There is force and beauty in the following sentences in the speech of Mr. Tyler of Virginia, on the subject of Mr. Clay's resolution on the duties on imports:—"I have been reared in a reverential affection for the Union. My imagination has led me to look into the distant future, and there to contemplate the greatness of free America.

"I have beheld her walking on the waves of the mighty deep, carrying along with her tidings of great joy to distant nations. I have seen her overturning the strong places of despotism, and reaching to man his long lost rights. Wo, to be told that man who shall sow the seeds of disunion among us! Better for him had he never been born. If he call upon the mountains to 'hide him'—may, if he bury himself in the very centre of the earth, the indignation of mankind will find him out, and blast him with its lightning.

From the Nashville Rep.—extra, April 16.

AWFUL CACAMITY

It is our painful duty to announce one of the most awful occurrences that the history of steam boat disasters has ever afforded. Several letters have been received in town from Memphis, stating the loss of the steamer Brandywine by fire, on the 9th instant, about 25 miles from that place, and the destruction thereof of sixty or seventy lives, either by drowning or burning. The news appears to have been communicated by Capt Hamilton himself, thus leaving no room to doubt its correctness. Eight or ten cabin passengers fifty or sixty deck passengers were lost among the former, Mrs. Robert I. Walker and child, and Mr. Storthart of this place. The Brandywine was on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville;—we understand she was insured.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Memphis, to a friend in this place, dated April 10th.

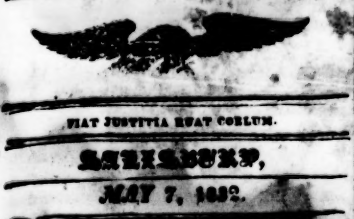
Capt. Hamilton has arrived here from the wreck of the Steamboat Brandywine, and reports that at eight o'clock last evening, 25 miles above this place' would blowing fresh, his boat was discovered to have taken fire on the upper deck—in one minute her whole decks were wrapped in flames, and before it was possible to run her ashore, between fifty and seventy of the passengers and crew precipitated themselves into the river and were drowned, or burned to death.

It is said that Captain Hamilton and his pilot although surrounded by the flames, stuck manfully to the boat until she ground dead, about 50 yards from the shore, when the Captain, much scorched, reached the bank by the help of a line.

The light was very perceptible here and upon the coast opposite for ten miles into the country.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In the Senate of the U. States on Monday, Mr. Clay from the Committee on Manufactures—(which appears not only to take charge of that interest, but likewise matters of finance as well as the concerns of the national Domain)—made a Report on the expediency of reducing the price of the Public Lands, and of transferring them to the States in which they lie, on equitable terms. The Report is not yet published, but the National Intelligencer informs us that the general conclusion of the Committee is, that it is "expedient for the General Government either to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, or to reduce their prices. Fr. Times.



FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.
Election in 1832.

TO INCONSISTENCY OF THE VAN BUREN PRESS.

The inconsistency of men has been the subject of frequent remarks, but not the less to be deplored on that account. We have with pain frequently observed the errors and inconsistencies, into which men have been led by their passions, or their interests, but never did we become so completely nauseated, with the hollow hypocrisy of men, as we have been with those who we once thought were fighting on the same side with us, for the same purposes, but who now find have been actuated by the basest and most sordid motives that ever guided the actions of any set of men, in the most corrupt times. We have among us men, who once stood by the side of the South, and warred off every blow, that was aimed at her prosperity and happiness, with a spirit, which would have done honor to any man in the proudest days of our Republic. We have among us men, who once both by word and by action, did every thing in their power to destroy that vampire, which is now sucking the very life-blood of the South, and which threatens so much danger to that Union, which was consecrated by the blood of our fathers, and which ought to claim the respect and reverence of every man who receives the protection of our laws. But who are now, in this our time of need, deserting us for the worship of a man, whose whole life has been but one continued string of low and grovelling intrigue. Among these we find Thomas Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and the Editors of some other papers in Mr. Van Buren's interest and pay. We have amongst us men, who once in order to bring back our government to its constitutional limits, exerted every nerve to elect General Jackson to the Presidency, as the means best calculated to effect an desirable end, who are now deserting us and throwing their brands in the ranks of the Jackson party, for the purpose of erecting upon its dismembered fragments, a Van Buren party, to be sustained by Caucasuses, and the corrupt system of politics which he has been carrying on in New York for the last ten or fifteen years. But we have all their attempts will fail. We know that the South may again triumph, that she may again elect Gen. Jackson, and that our government may be administered upon honorable, just and equitable principles. We will recur to this subject again.

REMOVAL OF FREE TRADE IN N. CAROLINA.

Two years ago there was not more than two papers in this state that would publish any thing concerning the principles of Free Trade, or if they did it was "darning them with faint praise." Now there are no less than thirteen that "ave come out boldly in support of Southern principles. Two years ago, free trade had as many opponents in this state as it had supporters; now its friends are as ten to one. Two years ago, the voice of our Senators and Representatives were scarcely heard in the Halls of Congress upon this vitally important subject; now they speak in accents of thunder. They have taught the friends of monopolies an important lesson. They have taught them that the plain and unassuming, no state in the Union is more tenacious of her rights than republican North Carolina. The spirit which actuated the patriots of Mecklenburg in '75 is yet awake. The sons of those patriots have inherited from their fathers their principles, their love of country, their love of liberty, and their hatred of tyranny. Such a spirit is not confined by the limits of counties, but it pervades the whole State. The East and the West, though differing on some local points, yet upon this subject, they present an undivided front. They cry out with one voice for the modification of the Tariff, upon the principles of justice and equality. They cry out for a reduction of duties to the revenue standard. They wish the government to raise a sufficiency for its necessary expenses by this indirect mode of taxation—a Tariff; but they wish no more, and no more will they have. With her sisters of the South, North Carolina is willing that a revenue, adequate to the expenses of government should be raised by indirect taxation, but she is willing for no more. To this she never will say, out to a system of robbery, to such a one as has been carried on by the monopolists for the last eight years she has entered her protest, and she will not retract it.

While upon this subject we would call the reader's attention to two articles upon the same, in this day paper, one from the Raleigh Star, and the other from the Hillsborough Recorder. They speak the sentiments of the people of this State. They are papers, which have been moderate and cool (characteristics of a North Carolinian) but no less determined. They have never been gossamer, but they have spoken plain truths. It would be well for the friends of monopolies in Congress to notice these unassuming "signs of the times." They are worthy of far more attention, than all the blustering, which they have ever seen. They speak mildly but not on that account less firmly. It is in vain that the opinion is attempted to be promulgated that North Carolina is satisfied with her present onerous burdens. It is in vain that an opinion is promulgated that Western Virginia and Western Carolina do not feel the operation of the Tariff. It is in vain to attempt to disseminate the tale, that they cannot find out the arch-rogue that slyly steals, from them, the fruits of their industry. They "do feel, most exquisitely feel" the load which is bending them to the dust. And feeling it, they are not so like a certain beast of burden,

as to make an attempt to shake it off. They "will suffer, while evils are sufferable," but they cannot and they will not do more.

Gov. Moore stated in his letter to his constituents, that Bibb of Kentucky would have voted against Van Buren's nomination if he had been present. The Globe denied the statement, and speaks as if it had authority for saying that he would have voted for the nomination. The last Washington papers contain a letter from Moore to Bibb, and Bibb's reply, in which he says that Moore's statement was correct—that he would have voted against Van Buren's nomination. Wonder how Messrs. Blair, Goodell and Lewis feel after this contradiction of their positive assertion.

We mentioned a week or two since that an attempt was made to get up a Van Buren meeting in Martin County which proved a failure. We have since learned that an important personage from an adjoining County made the attempt, and we are therefore more gratified.

It has been recommended to the young men of Massachusetts to form "Societies for the purpose of helping the Coereboke excitement." This is very christian and patriotic indeed! It is such men, who call those traitors, who will not bend the knee and bow assent to the extra-judicial opinion of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. S. P. Carson has our thanks for the transmission of various public documents.

We have received the first number of a new paper published at Windsor, N. C. by Mr. Jno. Campbell. He promises to advocate strict construction of the constitution and to support the present administration. We wish him success.

If Mr. Van Buren's friends have so great a desire to preserve the Republican party entire as they pretend to have, why will they press their claims as Vice President? They know that the South will not support him; they know that the West will not support him; they know that the North, with the exception of N. York and N. Hampshire, will not support him and they must know that he cannot be elected. And therefore they ought not to distract the party by holding him up as a Candidate. The people have no confidence in him, and they never will support him for any office.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

The N. Y. American, in publishing the Treaty lately concluded with the Creeks, for their final removal beyond the Mississippi, expresses the following sentiments: "Thus the Cherokees alone are now left within our borders; and we confess we unite in the hope expressed in so many quarters, that they too may be fairly prevailed on to migrate beyond the Mississippi. We would not hesitate as to the cost, so that they could be induced to go, for with their departure would terminate an angry and perplexing controversy; and, above all, the cause of direct collision between Georgia and the Supreme Court would be thereby removed."

The National Intelligencer states as follows on this subject:

"We hear from Georgia that a considerable number of the Cherokees have agreed to go beyond the Mississippi, and that indications rather favor the belief that the body of the nation will, upon certain conditions, voluntarily emigrate. It has always been our opinion, that it might be to their interest and general welfare to do so."

[Yes, we agree with the N. Y. American and with the National Intelligencer that it would be to the interest of the Indians to migrate beyond the Mississippi. But they never will migrate while Northern fanatics, such as Worcester and Butler, persuade them not to go, but to stay and disregard the laws of Georgia, and if, forsooth, Georgia should enforce them to cry out persecution. *Martyrdom &c.*]

[EDITOR CAROLINIAN.]

A voice from Illinois—At a meeting of the citizens of Gallatin county, Illinois, friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, the following is among the resolutions which were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That this meeting do digly approve the course of the Senate of the United States, in the rejection of Martin Van Buren as Minister to the Court of St. James."

AN IMPROVER.—A man of rather a shabby appearance, who has we understand, been preaching about in various places, passed through this place on Tuesday last, on his way to the South. We do not know his name, but we think if he is not crazy, a little exercise under the rope's end would not be amiss. This character calls himself the second Christ, and says he has been both to Heaven and Hell, speaks about the June comet, &c. &c. We should like to hear that some one of our planters would introduce him to a mill, a wedge, an axe, a plough, or hoe, &c. either of which, after a comfortable sweat, would convince him, that he has as much earthly feeling as any of us sinners. We do not blame him for living well—and there is no doubt but that he laughs in his sleeve every time he picks his teeth, after "having supped," at the tables of the honest and industrious. Such characters are not uncommon in the United States. He must be an absentee from the Mourmouteith camp. *Erie (Alabama) Gazette.*

The Washington Globe of the 28th ult. contains the following:

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanied with a bill containing a project on the subject of the Tariff—which was referred to the Committee of Manufactures, and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

SEVEN DATES LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 23. By the packet ship Hibernia, Captain, Allen, we have received London papers to the 27th March, and Liverpool to the 28th, both inclusive. The reform bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116. The Cholera is extending in London. It has also made its appearance in Belfast and Dublin. New cases in London on the 18th, 73, deaths 45; 16th, new cases 85, deaths 38; 20th and 21st, new cases 120, deaths 75; 22nd, new cases 63, deaths 36; 23rd, new cases 57, deaths 35; 24th and 25th, new cases 106, deaths 62. The date of the reports is one day in advance on the date of the cases. Total cases in London from the commencement of the disease 1,465, deaths 732; or more

than half, in other parts of the kingdom where the disease still exists, total cases 1803, deaths 696. Where the disease has ceased, total cases 5,088, deaths 1,518. Grand total cases, 9,351; deaths, 3213.

A Berlin paper states that our fellow citizen, Doctor Howe, when arrested in that capital, had a letter of credit for 100,000 francs, upon Dantzig and Elbing, for the benefit of the Polish fugitives in that neighborhood. Mr. Van Buren had audience of leave of his Majesty, on the 22nd. On the 24th he arrived at Windsor, and, in company with some other persons, was to dine with the King. Five persons lost their lives at Manchester on the 22d, by the explosion of a steam-boiler, at the "extensive calender house" of Messrs. Goodier & Co. Several others were badly scalded.

A Liverpool paper says, "Lord Cochrane will be immediately restored to his rank in the Navy." *London Money Market, March 26.*—The ballot for the election of the committee of the Stock Exchange commenced this morning, and occupied the greater part of the day. The service was not over at the termination of business. It is generally supposed that a considerable number of the old members will not be re-elected.

A declaration is in the course of circulation for signatures, on the part of the most respectable brokers, disavowing the practice of taking double commissions.

No variation of the least importance in the prices of funds has occurred to-day. Consols for the account left off at 83½ to 84; and Exchequer bills at 90 to 10s. premium.

PASSAGE OF THE REFORM BILL.

LIVERPOOL, March 26th. We have at length the satisfaction of congratulating the country on the passing of the reform bill once more through the House of Commons. The majority on the third reading was 116, there being 335 for, and 239 against the third reading. This evening took place on Thursday evening, March 22d.

In the Lords, Ministers had also a triumph. On a division on the motion of Lord Wicklow, condemnatory of the plan of education for Ireland, the numbers were—Non-contents, present 50, proxies 66—116; Contents, present 60, proxies 27—Majority for the Ministers, 45.

London, March 27.—The reception of the reform Bill by the Peers, last night, was not very different from what many people had expected. A declaration was made by Lord Broughby, that there were new provisions in the present bill, which he considered improvements upon the last; that however much of it was of such a "democratical tendency," and, if enacted into a law, would prove, in his opinion, so dangerous to our institutions, that he did not conceive the possibility of his ever being able to support it. Lord Harrowby added, what must have cost him a painful struggle, and the confession is therefore honorable, to his lordship's candor, viz., that after all the time allowed to the people of the United Kingdom for a sober consideration of the subject, owing to the rejection of the former bill, the Lord Harrowby, felt himself bound to acknowledge that the public eagerness to see the principles of the measure brought into active operation, had in no degree subsided, and that a material change in our representative system was altogether unavoidable. His Lordship announced his full intention to vote for a second reading. Lord Wharfedale spoke pretty much in the same sense. He admitted, that in his rejection of the former Bill on the second reading, the House of Lords had not been supported by any party in the country—that he therefore would not attempt to repeat the same experiment, but would vote for the Bill going into committee. It was, however, sufficiently obvious, from the tone of both these noble lords, that the most resolute and uncompromising resistance will be made by them to those provisions of the Bill to which the country generally has attached the highest value and importance; and that, if, in any ministerial quarter, a credulous hope of a majority for Reform in the Lords' Committee should be founded on what fell from either of the above noblemen respecting their desire to modify the national irritation upon the second reading, such a delusion can lead to no other than the most disastrous consequences.

Emigration.—Thursday afternoon, forty three individuals, men, women, and children, natives of this town and neighborhood, embarked on board a barge at Cavernham-bridge for Liverpool, to take their passage for New York.

Mr. Manford Not informs us that such numbers are flocking into Liverpool to embark for America, that the ships are all full for the next voyage.

LONDON, March 26th. We feel the sincerest pleasure in stating that yesterday (appointed by the Government to be held as a day of humiliation and prayer) was observed with the greatest solemnity throughout the whole of the metropolis, except by a few ultras of all classes. Almost every shop was closed; the churches and chapels, so far as we have heard, were not only respectfully attended, but, in many instances, crowded; the services of the day were solemn and impressive, and the collections for the poor both general and liberal; and we cannot but hope that the threatened judgement of the God of nations will be averted, as he has promised they shall be, when the guilty People bow before his footstool, acknowledging their sins and deprecating his wrath.

LONDON, March 27th. We have received Dutch papers to the 24th inst. but find in them no news of interest. Nothing is said of Count Orloff, the intention of the King to sign the treaty of a parliament.

BERLIN, March 14. We hear that a definite declaration has been received from the Russian Court respecting the new organization to be given to the kingdom of Poland. The country, as has already been stated, will be divided into three provinces, each of which will be represented by separate States. The administration will be divided into three ministerial departments, of which only that of Justice will be filled by a Pole. The project for the new law on the press to be passed by the Diet of the Confederation has been drawn up. It fills 20 sheets in manuscript, but the contents have not transpired.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY MAY 5, 1832.

Cotton in seed	2 00
Do. clean	6 50 to 9 00
Corn	30
Oats	30
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	5 12
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	18
Flour	55 00 to 3 25
Brandy	8 to 10
Whiskey	30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10
South Carolina money discount	2 to 3
Georgia	do.

CHERAW April 28, 1832.

Bandy, Peach	gal.	35	40
Apple	yd.	16	17
Bacon	lb.	7	8
Cotton		10	1-8

Corn	bush.	63
Coffee	lb.	14
Flour (from Wag.)	bb.	84 24 1-8
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2 40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.	75
Sugar	gal.	9 10
Whiskey	gal.	30 30
Wheat	bush.	75

PAYETTEVILLE, APRIL 11.

Brandy, Apple per gal.	45
Do. Peach	60
Beeswax	64 1-2 75
Corn	40 1-2 50
Cotton, New	100 1-2 90
Flour	84 to 40
Iron	75 to 80
Salt	44 to 5
Sugar, brown	15 to 16
Coffee	30 to 35
Molasses	10 to 20
Flaxseed	75 to 80
Wheat	75 to 80
Whiskey	32 to 40

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD BOOK, containing ten quires of fine paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

Catawba Springs.



THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep the Catawba Springs and has, since the last Season, made some improvements, which will insure the comfort of all who may honor him with their Company. He promises that his table and bar shall be inferior to none in the Western part of the State. His Stables shall be well furnished with all kinds of provisions for horses, and charges moderate, taking into consideration the pressure of the times.

W. S. SIMONTON.
May, 1 1832.

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

- Superfine Blue and Black cloths
- Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
- Do. invisible Green do.
- Fancy Casimeres, Battistines, black hosiery, Marcelline, do's, Broche-las and Circassians, Brown do's, Nigard Erminettes, Yellow Nankens and linen checks, French and plaid Drilling, Mexican mixture, Grass linen, English cassimere, German & Irish Linens, Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marcellines, and Valencia Vestings, A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

- Prints, Ginghams and Madras, Tickings, Bleached and Brown, sheetings and Shirtings, Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes, Black Italian Silk, Scotchwool & merino do, Blue black silk cambrics, Ch. gros de Naples, Silken and de Romania Gases, Pongee, Bag and bandana Handkerchiefs, Crimson Pongee do, Fancy Gases and Crapes do, Scarf, silk satin, and rich figured vestings, Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH

- Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons, Silk aprons, Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c. Diamond Straw Bonnets, Polish do. do, Palm leaf hats, Belghian bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

- Latin and Greek School Books, Shoes, Morocco shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article, made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

WE & I are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

New Goods!

DANIEL E. GRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves. He also continues the manufacture of BRILLS and Tux Waxes, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply. Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Soap, and Wax, taken in exchange.

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TAILORING!

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Sargents, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this Country. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of his cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place, which is worthy of consideration. N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

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Salisbury, 1832. HORACE H. BEARD.

NEW, FASHIONABLE & FAUCIFUL STYLE OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

J. MURPHY

GRATEFUL for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, by a discerning Public, respectfully informs his patrons, and the public at large, that he is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury,

A NEW, FASHIONABLE, and FAUCIFUL STYLE OF Spring & Summer Goods FOR 1832, BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.

Selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, in

PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK,

And with particular reference to the variety of taste exhibited in those Cities.

THE splendid variety of his assortment, the uncommon lowness of his prices, united to every other necessary accommodation, hold out to purchasers a more than ordinary opportunity for purchasing on the most reasonable and suitable terms. HE hopes by perfect adherence to business, to render to all, who may favor him with their patronage, such accommodations as shall merit his continuance.

Salisbury, April 14, 1832.

DAVID WATSON.

Cabinet-Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his SHOP, from the place where he formerly kept it, to the house one door below the Bank, on main street, where he is at all times ready to execute all work in his line in a neat, durable & substantial style of workmanship.

He will keep constantly on hand Bureaus, Secretaries, Sideboards, Dinner & Breakfast Tables, Ladies working tables, Washstands, &c. &c. which he will sell low for CASH, or country produce, or on a short credit to punctual customers. April 25th. 21st

ERONAUT.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis seven miles south of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance.

THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 12th 1832.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Hampton & Palmer, in this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make payment by CASH or NOTE, as it is important that the business should be closed as soon as possible.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, March, 9th 1832.

LEWELLYN LYNCH,

Clock & Watch-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Cabarrus and the surrounding counties, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Concord, N. C. where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well for twelve months.

Those disposed to patronize him are assured that no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

Orders from adjoining counties will receive prompt attention.

Concord N. C., March, 1832.

NEW FASHIONS!

Benjamin Fraley,

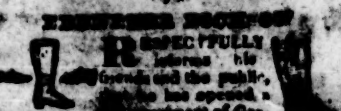
HAVING just received the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having fire or oil fire rule workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship. Any person wishing to learn the New York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

6111 BENJAMIN FRALEY.

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.



BOOTS & SHOES.

of all descriptions, which were selected by himself in New York, and in New York, New Jersey, and which he will warrant to be of the best quality. If any work, which he will warrant to be of the best quality, will be repaired without charge. His store is four doors south of the County House, on the main street, adjoining the Salisbury Store, where he will keep constantly on hand a variety of BOOTS & SHOES, of his own, as well as of the most celebrated makers. He has made arrangements to be able to repair shoes and boots at all times, and will be enabled to supply a supply of shoes when customers call they will not be disappointed.

All orders from a distance, upon application or retail, will be promptly attended to. His warehouse contains a large quantity of the best materials, and made, not by large importations in the business, but by superintending. When five or more pairs of shoes, or a pair of shoes, shall be ordered, he will have them delivered at his house. All shall be warranted to be of the best material.

IF THE JOURNALIST'S SUBSCRIBERS will send immediate remittance by any mode to 21st

Salisbury, April 14, 1832.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

EDITED BY

BURTON CRAIG.

IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.

In politics the Editor is a moderate-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—as opposed to the exercise of constructive power and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Government. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, to be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defense of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his election with unflinching zeal and manly frank

